

دروس اللغة العربية

Lessons of the Arabic Language

لغير الناطقين بها

For Non-Native Speakers

الجزء الأول

Book 1

الدكتور عبد الرحيم

Dr. V. Abdul Rahim

Annotated Solutions

Lesson 13

Javid Sheikh

Revision History

[illegible]

(أ) ((أ))

- Who are these young tall men, O'Ali?

- They are new students.

- Where are they from?

- They are from America.

- Are they your classmates?

- Yes, they are my classmates. They are in my class.

- Are they hardworking?

- Yes, they are hardworking.

- What are their names?

- Their names are : Yasir and Zakaria and Musa and Abdullah.

- And who are these short men?

- They are pilgrims.

- Where are they from?

- Some of them are from China and some of them are from Japan.



أَيْنَ الْمُصْطَفَى وَأَصْدِقَاؤُهُ؟

- Where is Mustafa and his friends?

ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْمَطْعَمِ .

- They went to the restaurant.

تَمَارِينُ

Exercises

1- (١) حَوِّلِ الْمُبْتَدَأَ فِي كُلِّ مِنَ الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ إِلَى جَمْعٍ : Change the subject in every one of the following sentences to plural.

مثال: هذا طالبٌ .	This is a student	هؤلاء طلابٌ	These are students	(طُلابٌ)	Students
<div> <div>فُعَالٌ</div> <div>↓</div> <div>Pattern</div> </div>					
(١) هذا تاجرٌ .	This is a merchant	هؤلاء تجارٌ	These are merchants	(تُجَّارٌ)	
(٢) هذا حاجٌ .	This is a pilgrim	هؤلاء حجَّاجٌ	These are pilgrims	(حُجَّاجٌ)	
(٣) هذا رجلٌ .	This is a man	هؤلاء رجالٌ	These are men.	(رِجَالٌ)	
(٤) هذا كبيرٌ .	This is big.	هؤلاء كبارٌ	These are big.	(كِبَارٌ)	
(٥) هذا صغيرٌ .	This is small.	هؤلاء صغارٌ	These are small.	(صِغَارٌ)	
(٦) هذا قصيرٌ .	This is short.	هؤلاء قصارٌ	These are short.	(قِصَارٌ)	
(٧) هذا طويلٌ .	This is tall.	هؤلاء طوالٌ	These are tall.	(طِوَالٌ)	
(٨) هذا ولدٌ .	This is a boy.	هؤلاء أولادٌ	These are boys.	(أَوْلَادٌ)	
(٩) هذا ابنٌ .	This is a son.	هؤلاء أبناءٌ	These are sons.	(أَبْنَاءٌ)	
(١٠) هذا عمٌ .	This is an uncle (pat).	هؤلاء أعمامٌ	These are uncles (pat).	(أَعْمَامٌ)	
(١١) هذا شيخٌ .	This is a scholar.	هؤلاء شيوخٌ	These are scholars.	(شُيُوخٌ)	

Different

فُعُولٌ	(١٢) هَذَا ضَيْفٌ. هُوَ لَأَيْ ضَيْفٌ (ضَيْفٌ) These are guests.
	(١٣) هَذَا زَمِيلٌ. هُوَ لَأَيْ زَمَلَاءُ (زَمَلَاءُ) These are classmates.
فُعَلَاءُ	(١٤) هَذَا فَقِيرٌ. هُوَ لَأَيْ فَقَرَاءُ (فُقَرَاءُ) These are poor.
	(١٥) هَذَا غَنِيٌّ. هُوَ لَأَيْ أَغْنِيَاءُ (أَغْنِيَاءُ) These are rich.
أَفْعِلَاءُ	(١٦) هَذَا صَدِيقٌ. هُوَ لَأَيْ أَصْدِقَاءُ (أَصْدِقَاءُ) These are friends.
	(١٧) هَذَا طَبِيبٌ. هُوَ لَأَيْ أَطِبَّاءُ (أَطِبَّاءُ) These are doctors.
فِعْلَةٌ	(١٨) هَذَا فَتًى. هُوَ لَأَيْ فَتَيَةٌ (فَتَيَةٌ) These are young men.
	(١٩) هَذَا أَخٌ. هُوَ لَأَيْ إِخْوَةٌ (إِخْوَةٌ) These are brothers.
فُعُلٌ	(٢٠) هَذَا جَدِيدٌ. هُوَ لَأَيْ جُدُدٌ (جُدُدٌ) These are new.
	(٢١) هَذَا مُدَرِّسٌ. هُوَ لَأَيْ مُدَرِّسُونَ (مُدَرِّسُونَ) These are teachers.
جَمْعٌ مذكرٌ سائرٌ	(٢٢) هَذَا مُهَنْدِسٌ. هُوَ لَأَيْ مُهَنْدِسُونَ (مُهَنْدِسُونَ) These are engineers.
	(٢٣) هَذَا فَلَاحٌ. هُوَ لَأَيْ فَلَاحُونَ (فَلَاحُونَ) These are farmers.
(Sound Masculine Plural)	(٢٤) هَذَا مُجْتَهِدٌ. هُوَ لَأَيْ مُجْتَهِدُونَ (مُجْتَهِدُونَ) These are hard-working.
	(٢٥) هَذَا مُسْلِمٌ. هُوَ لَأَيْ مُسْلِمُونَ (مُسْلِمُونَ) These are Muslims.

2- (٢) حَوِّلِ الْمَفْرَدَاتِ الَّتِي تَحْتَهَا خَطٌّ إِلَى جَمُوعٍ كَمَا هُوَ مُوَضَّحٌ فِي الْمِثَالِ

words which have lines under them to plural, like it is explained in the example.

مثال: مَنْ هَذَا الرَّجُلُ؟ هُوَ حَاجٌّ. مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ الرِّجَالُ؟ هُمْ حُجَّاجٌ.
 Example: Who is this man? He is a pilgrim. Who are these men. They are pilgrims.

(١) مِنْ أَيْنَ هَذَا الطَّالِبُ؟ هُوَ مِنْ الْهِنْدِ. مِنْ أَيْنَ هَؤُلَاءِ الطُّلَّابُ؟ هُمْ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ

١) Where are these students from? They are from India! Where is this student from? He is from India.

- (٢) أَيْنَ التَّاجِرُ الْكَبِيرُ؟ هُوَ فِي السُّوقِ. أَيْنَ التَّجَارُ الْكِبَارُ؟ هُمْ فِي السُّوقِ. *Where is the big merchant? He is in market.*
- 2) Where are the big merchants? They are in the market.
- (٣) أَيْنَ الْمُدْرَسُ الْجَدِيدُ؟ هُوَ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيرِ. أَيْنَ الْمُدْرَسُونَ الْجَدِيدُونَ؟ هُمْ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيرِ. *Where is the new teacher? He is with the principal.*
- 3) Where are the new teachers? They are with the principal.
- (٤) أَيْنَ الطَّالِبُ الْجَدِيدُ؟ أَهْوَى فِي الْفَصْلِ؟ أَيْنَ الطُّلَّابُ الْجَدِيدُونَ؟ أَهْمُ فِي الْفَصْلِ؟ *Where is the new student? Is he in the classroom?*
- 4) Where are the new students? Are they in the classroom?
- (٥) أَهَذَا الطَّالِبُ غَنِيٌّ؟ لَا. هُوَ فَقِيرٌ. أَهَؤُلَاءِ الطُّلَّابُ أَغْنِيَاءُ؟ لَا، هُمْ فَقَرَاءٌ. *Is this student rich? No, he is poor.*
- 5) Are these students rich? No, they are poor?
- (٦) مَنْ هَذَا الرَّجُلُ؟ هُوَ ضَيْفٌ. مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ الرِّجَالُ؟ هُمْ ضَيْفُونَ. *Who is this man? He is a guest.*
- 6) Who are these men? They are guests.
- (٧) لِي أَخٌ كَبِيرٌ. هُوَ طَالِبٌ بِالْجَامِعَةِ. لِي إِخْوَةٌ كِبَارٌ. هُمْ طُلَّابٌ بِالْجَامِعَةِ. *I have an elder brother. He is a student in the university.*
- 7) I have elder/big brothers. They are students in the university.
- (٨) أَيْنَ صَدِيقُكَ؟ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَكْتَبَةِ. أَيْنَ أَصْدِقَاؤُكَ؟ ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْمَكْتَبَةِ. *Where is your friend? He went to the library.*
- 8) Where are your friends? They went to the library.
- (٩) مُحَمَّدٌ لَهُ ابْنٌ صَغِيرٌ. هُوَ طَالِبٌ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ مُحَمَّدٌ لَهُ أَبْنَاءٌ صِغَارٌ. هُمْ طُلَّابٌ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ. *Mohammad he has a small son. He is student in the school.*
- 9) Mohammad has small sons. They are students in the school.
- (١٠) أَزَمِيلُكَ مُجْتَهِدٌ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ مُجْتَهِدٌ. أَزَمَلَاؤُكَ مُجْتَهِدُونَ؟ نَعَمْ هُمْ مُجْتَهِدُونَ. *Is your classmate hardworking? Yes, he is hardworking.*
- 10) Are your classmates hardworking? Yes, they are hardworking.

3- أَضِفِ الْأَسْمَاءَ الْآتِيَةَ مَرَّةً إِلَى إِسْمٍ ظَاهِرٍ وَأُخْرَى إِلَى ضَمِيرٍ كَمَا هُوَ مُوَضَّحٌ فِي الْمِثَالِ: (دَوْضَحْ - يَضَحُ) (To explain)

Add the following nouns once (first) to a visible noun, and another to a pronoun as it is explained in the example:

مثال: أَبْنَاءٌ	Sons	أَبْنَاءُ مُحَمَّدٍ	Sons of Mohammad	أَبْنَاؤُهُ	His sons
أَسْمَاءٌ	Names	أَسْمَاءُ الطُّلَّابِ	Names of the students	أَسْمَاءُهُمْ	Their names
زُمَلَاءٌ	Classmates	زُمَلَاءُ حَامِدٍ	Classmates of Hamid	زُمَلَاؤُكَ	Your classmates
أَصْدِقَاءٌ	Friends	أَصْدِقَاءُ الْمُدْرَسِ	Friends of the teacher	أَصْدِقَاؤُهُ	His friends

4- (٤) اِقْرَأِ الْمِثَالَ ثُمَّ حَوِّلِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ مِثْلَهُ: *Read the example then change the following sentences like it (the example):*

مثال: الطَّالِبُ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَطْعَمِ.	Example:
الطُّلَّابُ ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْمَطْعَمِ.	
The student went to the restaurant.	The students went to the restaurant.
(Singular verb is used in this sentence)	(Plural verb is used in this sentence)

- 1) The students sat in the classroom. *الطُّلَّابُ جَلَسُوا فِي الْفَصْلِ.* (١) The student sat in the classroom.
- 2) The teachers left from the school. *الْمُدَّرِّسُونَ خَرَجُوا مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ.* (٢) The teacher left from the school.
- 3) The merchants went to the market. *التَّجَّارُ ذَهَبُوا إِلَى السُّوقِ.* (٣) The merchant went to the market.

5- Read and write : (٥) اقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ :

- 1) The students are in the classroom. *الطُّلَّابُ فِي الْفَصْلِ.* (١)
- 2) Who are these boys? Are they your sons? No they are sons of my brother. *مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ الْأَوْلَادُ؟ أَهْمُ أَبْنَاؤُكَ؟ لَا. هُمْ أَبْنَاءُ أَخِي.* (٢)
- 3) Who are these people? They are pilgrims from Turkey. *مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ النَّاسُ؟ هُمْ حُجَّاجٌ مِنْ تَرْكِيَا.* (٣)
- 4) Where are the merchants? They went to the market. *أَيْنَ التَّجَّارُ؟ ذَهَبُوا إِلَى السُّوقِ.* (٤)
- 5) Who are these men? They are guests. *مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ الرِّجَالُ؟ هُمْ ضَيْفٌ.* (٥)
- 6) The farmers are in the fields and their sons are in the school. *الْفَلَاحُونَ فِي الْحَقُولِ وَأَبْنَاؤُهُمْ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ.* (٦)
- 7) Where are the new students? Some of them are in the class and some of them are with the principal. *أَيْنَ الطُّلَّابُ الْجُدُدُ؟ بَعْضُهُمْ فِي الْفَصْلِ وَبَعْضُهُمْ عِنْدَ الْمَدِيرِ.* (٧)
- 8) These are my brothers. *أَعْمَامِي تَجَّارٌ كِبَارٌ.* (٨) My uncles (pat) are big merchants.
- 9) *هَؤُلَاءِ إِخْوَتِي.* (٩)
- 10) Where are your sons O'Ali? They are in the shop. *أَيْنَ أَبْنَاؤُكَ يَا عَلِيٌّ؟ هُمْ فِي الدَّكَانِ.* (١٠)
- 11) The big students are in the playground and small students are in the class. *الطُّلَّابُ الْكِبَارُ فِي الْمَلْعَبِ وَالطُّلَّابُ الصَّغَارُ فِي الْفَصْلِ.* (١١)
- 12) These young men are brothers. *هَؤُلَاءِ الْفَتِيَّةُ إِخْوَةٌ. أَبُوهُمْ إِمَامٌ هَذَا الْمَسْجِدِ.* (١٢) Their father is Imam of this masjid.
- 13) These men are farmers from my village. *هَؤُلَاءِ الرِّجَالُ فَلَاحُونَ مِنْ قَرْيَتِي.* (١٣)

- 14) Where are the new students? Did they leave? Yes, they left and they went to the library. (١٤) أَيْنَ الطُّلَّابِ الْجُدُدُ؟ أَخْرَجُوا؟ نَعَمْ. خَرَجُوا وَذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْمَكْتَبَةِ.
- 15) Are these doctors Muslims? Yes, they are Muslims. (١٥) أَهَؤُلَاءِ الْأَطِبَّاءُ مُسْلِمُونَ؟ نَعَمْ. هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ.
- 16) I have small sons. Some of them are in the Primary school and some of them are in the Middle school. (١٦) لِي أَبْنَاءٌ صِغَارٌ. بَعْضُهُمْ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْإِبْتِدَائِيَّةِ وَبَعْضُهُمْ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْمُتَوَسِّطَةِ.

6- Write the plurals of the following words : (٦) اَكْتُبْ جَمْعَ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةِ :

sons	أَبْنَاءٌ / بَنُونَ	Men	رِجَالٌ	Muslims	مُسْلِمُونَ	Big	كِبَارٌ
Brothers	أَخَوَةٌ، إِخْوَانٌ	Pilgrims	حُجَّاجٌ	Young men	فَتَيَاتٌ	Guests	ضُيُوفٌ
Poor	فُقَرَاءٌ	Rich	أَغْنِيَاءٌ	Tall	طَوِيلٌ	Small	صِغِيرٌ

The New Words: الْكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ :			
الْقَرْيَةُ	النَّاسُ	حُقُولٌ (Pl)	الْحَقْلُ
The village	The people	Fields	The Field
الْمَدْرَسَةُ الْإِبْتِدَائِيَّةُ	الْمَطْعَمُ	الشَّيْخُ	الضَّيْفُ
The Primary school	The restaurant	The scholar	The guest

(ب) «ب» (B)

- Who are these young women, O'Maryam?

مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ الْفَتَيَاتُ يَا مَرْيَمُ؟

- They (f, pl) are my classmates.

هُنَّ زَمِيلَاتِي

- Are they sisters?

أَأَخَوَاتُ هُنَّ؟

- Yes, they are sisters.

نَعَمْ هُنَّ أَخَوَاتُ

- Who is their father?

مَنْ أَبُوهُنَّ؟

- Their father is the scholar Bilal. Their mother is my teacher.

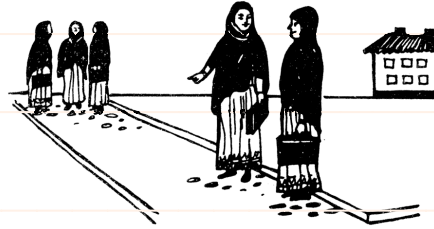
أَبُوهُنَّ الشَّيْخُ بِلَالٌ. أُمُّهُنَّ أَسْتَاذَتِي.

- Where is their house?

أَيْنَ بَيْتُهُنَّ؟

- Their house is near the school.

بَيْتُهُنَّ قَرِيبٌ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ.



Exercises

تَمَارِينُ

1- Change the subject in the following sentences to plural as explained in the example:

(١) حَوِّلِ الْمُبْتَدَأَ فِي الْجُمْلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ إِلَى جَمْعٍ كَمَا هُوَ مُوَضَّحٌ فِي الْمَثَالِ :

Example: **هَذِهِ بِنْتُ.** (This is a girl/daughter) **هَؤُلَاءِ بَنَاتٌ.** (بنات) These are girls/daughters.

1) **هَذِهِ طَالِبَةٌ.** (١) **هَؤُلَاءِ طَالِبَاتٌ.** (طالبات) These are female students.

2) **هَذِهِ مُدْرَسَةٌ.** (٢) **هَؤُلَاءِ مُدْرَسَاتٌ.** These are female teachers.

3) **هَذِهِ طَبِيبَةٌ.** (٣) **هَؤُلَاءِ طَبِيبَاتٌ.** These are female doctors.

4) **هَذِهِ مُسْلِمَةٌ.** (٤) **هَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمَاتٌ.** These are female Muslims.

- 5) These are wives. (زَوَاجَاتُ) هَؤُلَاءِ زَوَاجَاتٌ. (٥) هَذِهِ زَوْجَةٌ. This is a wife.
- 6) These are sisters. (أَخَوَاتُ) هَؤُلَاءِ أَخَوَاتٌ. (٦) هَذِهِ أُخْتُ. This is a sister.
- 7) These are young women. (فَتَيَاتُ) هَؤُلَاءِ فَتَيَاتٌ. (٧) هَذِهِ فَتَاةٌ. This is a young woman.
- 8) These are new (m & f). (جُدُدُ) هَؤُلَاءِ جُدُدٌ. (٨) هَذِهِ جَدِيدَةٌ. This is new.
- 9) These are big (m & f). (كِبَارُ) هَؤُلَاءِ كِبَارٌ. (٩) هَذِهِ كَبِيرَةٌ. This is big.
- 10) These are small (m & f). (صِغَارُ) هَؤُلَاءِ صِغَارٌ. (١٠) هَذِهِ صَغِيرَةٌ. This is small.
- 11) These are tall (m & f). (طَوَالُ) هَؤُلَاءِ طَوَالٌ. (١١) هَذِهِ طَوِيلَةٌ. This is tall.

2- Read and write: (٢) اقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ :

- 1) These are my brothers and these are my sisters. (١) هَؤُلَاءِ إِخْوَتِي وَهَؤُلَاءِ أَخَوَاتِي.
- 2) Who are these young women? They are daughters of the teacher. (٢) مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ الْفَتَيَاتُ؟ هَؤُلَاءِ بَنَاتُ الْمُدْرَسَةِ.
- 3) These young women are my classmates. Their father is a doctor and mother is a teacher. (٣) هَؤُلَاءِ الْفَتَيَاتُ زَمِيلَاتِي. أَبُوهُنَّ طَبِيبٌ وَأُمُّهُنَّ مُدْرَسَةٌ.
- 4) Where are the new female students? They went to the library. (٤) أَيْنَ الطَّالِبَاتُ الْجُدُدُ؟ ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَكْتَبَةِ.
- 5) Where are your daughters, O'my aunt (pat)? They are in the kitchen. (٥) أَيْنَ بَنَاتُكَ يَا عَمَّتِي؟ هُنَّ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ.
- 6) Are these nurses Muslims? Yes. (٦) أَهَؤُلَاءِ الْمُرَضَّاتُ مُسْلِمَاتٌ؟ نَعَمْ.
- 7) These are female doctors. Their husbands are teachers. (٧) هَؤُلَاءِ طَبِيبَاتٌ. أَزْوَاجُهُنَّ مُدْرِسُونَ.
- 8) Who is this woman? She is wife of the new doctor. (٨) مَنْ هَذِهِ الْمَرْأَةُ؟ هِيَ زَوْجَةُ الطَّبِيبِ الْجَدِيدِ.
- 9) Are your daughters in the secondary school, O'Osama? Some of them are in the secondary school. (٩) أَبْنَاتُكَ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الثَّانَوِيَّةِ يَا أُسَامَةَ؟ بَعْضُهُنَّ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الثَّانَوِيَّةِ.

الثانوية وبعضهن في المدرسة المتوسطة. and some of them are in the middle school.

10) أَلَكِ بَنَاتٌ يَأْتِلِيْنَ؟ نَعَمْ لِي بَنَاتٌ كِبَارٌ. وَهُنَّ طَالِبَاتٌ بِالْجَامِعَةِ.
O'Laila? Yes, I have older daughters. And they are students in the university.

11) مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ النِّسَاءُ الطَّوَالُ؟ هُنَّ طَبِيبَاتٌ مِنْ أَمْرِيكَأ. They are doctors (f) from America.

12) الطَّبِيبَاتُ خَرَجْنَ مِنَ الْمُسْتَشْفَى. The female doctors left from the hospital.

3- (٣) اِقْرَأِ الْمِثَالَ ثُمَّ حَوِّلِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ مِثْلَهُ: Read the example then change the following sentences like it (the example):
مثال: زَيْنَبُ خَرَجَتْ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ. زَيْنَبُ وَأَمِينَةُ وَمَرْيَمُ خَرَجْنَ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ. Zainab left from the classroom. Zainab and Amina and Maryam left from the classroom. (Singular) Example: (Plural)

1) الْمُدْرَسَةُ ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى الْفَصْلِ أُمَدْرَسَاتُ ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْفَصْلِ 1) The teachers (f) went to the classroom.

2) الطَّالِبَةُ الْجَدِيدَةُ جَلَسَتْ فِي الْفَصْلِ الطَّالِبَاتُ الْجَدُودُ جَلَسْنَ فِي الْفَصْلِ 2) The new students (f) sat in the classroom.

3) بِنْتُ مُحَمَّدٍ ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ بَنَاتُ مُحَمَّدٍ ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ 3) The daughters of Mohammad went to the school.

4- (٤) أَشِرْ إِلَى الْأَسْمَاءِ التَّالِيَةِ بِاسْمِ إِشَارَةٍ لِلْقَرِيبِ (هَذَا، هَذِهِ، هَؤُلَاءِ) : Point to the following nouns with (using) demonstrating pronoun for near (this, this (f), these (m, f)).

3) هَؤُلَاءِ رِجَالٌ هَذِهِ أُخْتِي هَذَا أَخِي 3) These are men. This is my sister. This is my brother.
6) هَذِهِ أُمِّي هَؤُلَاءِ طَالِبَاتٌ هَؤُلَاءِ مُدْرَسُونَ 6) This is my mother. These are female students. These are teachers.
9) هَؤُلَاءِ طَبِيبَاتٌ هَذِهِ طَالِبَةٌ هَذَا أَبِي 9) These are female doctors. This is a female student. This is my father.
10) هَؤُلَاءِ تَجَارٌ 10) These are merchants.

5- Put in suitable (هوَ) ضَعْ فِي الْأَمَاكِنِ الْخَالِيَةِ مِنَ الْجُمْلِ الْآتِيَةِ ضَمِيراً مُنَاسِباً (هُوَ، هِيَ، هُمْ، هُنَّ) :
pronoun (he, she, them, them (f)) in the empty spaces of the following sentences:

- 1) He is a teacher. هُوَ مُدَرِّسٌ. (١) مَنْ هَذَا الرَّجُلُ؟ Who is this man?
- 2) They (f) are in the classroom. هُنَّ فِي الْفَصْلِ. (٢) أَيْنَ الطَّالِبَاتُ؟ Where are the female students?
- 3) They are the sons of the teacher. هُمْ أَبْنَاءُ الْمُدَرِّسِ. (٣) مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ الْفَتَيَّةُ؟ Who are these young men?
- 4) She is in the library. هِيَ فِي الْمَكْتَبَةِ. (٤) أَيْنَ الطَّالِبَةُ الْجَدِيدَةُ؟ Where is the new female student?
- 5) They are pilgrims from India. هُمْ حُجَّاجٌ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ. (٥) مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ النَّاسُ؟ Who are these people?
- 6) They (f) are in the maternity hospital. هُنَّ فِي مُسْتَشْفَى الْوِلَادَةِ. (٦) أَيْنَ الطَّبِيبَاتُ؟ Where are the female doctors?
- 7) He is the son of my brother. هُوَ ابْنُ أَخِي. (٧) مَنْ هَذَا الْوَلَدُ الَّذِي خَرَجَ مِنْ بَيْتِكَ؟ Who is this boy who left from your house?
- 8) They are from Riyadh. هُمْ مِنَ الرَّيَّاضِ. (٨) مِنْ أَيْنَ هَؤُلَاءِ الضُّيُوفُ؟ Where from are these guests?
- 9) They (f) are from Philippines. هُنَّ مِنَ الْفِيلِيبِينَ. (٩) مِنْ أَيْنَ هَؤُلَاءِ الْمُرَضَّاتُ؟ Where from are these nurses?
- 10) She is the daughter of the teacher. هِيَ بِنْتُ الْمُدَرِّسَةِ. (١٠) مَنْ هَذِهِ الْفَتَاةُ؟ Who is this young woman?

6- Give plural of the following nouns : (٦) هَاتِ جَمْعَ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْآتِيَةِ :

طَبِيبَاتٌ Female doctors	مُسْلِمَاتٌ Female Muslims	بَنَاتٌ Daughters/Girls	أَخَوَاتٌ Sisters
فَتَاتٌ Young women	زَوَاجَاتٌ Wives	زَوْجٌ Husbands	طَبِيبٌ Doctors
أَخٌ Brothers	جَدِيدَةٌ New	طَوِيلَةٌ Tall	كَبِيرَةٌ Big
		جَدِيدٌ New	كَبِيرٌ Big

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ لِلْقَرِيبِ

Demonstrative Pronouns for Near

هَؤُلَاءِ طُلَّابٌ <i>These are students</i>	هَذَا طَالِبٌ <i>This is a student.</i>
هَؤُلَاءِ طَالِبَاتٌ <i>These are female students.</i>	هَذِهِ طَالِبَةٌ <i>This is a female student.</i>

الكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ :	
المَرْأَةُ (PL) : نِسَاءٌ <i>Women</i>	الزَّوْجُ (PL) : أَزْوَاجٌ <i>Husbands</i>
قَرِيبٌ <i>Near</i>	(المَرْأَةُ : بِدُونِ أَلْ : امْرَأَةٌ) <i>A woman: Without 'al': The woman</i>

« ج » (C)

- هَؤُلَاءِ إِخْوَتِي وَأَوْلِيَّتُكَ أَصْدِقَائِي .
These are my brothers and those are my friends.
- مَنْ أَوْلِيَّتُكَ الرِّجَالُ الطُّوَالُ ؟
Who are those tall men?
- هُمْ أَطِبَّاءٌ مِنْ أَمْرِيكَ .
They are doctors from America.
- مَنْ أَوْلِيَّتُكَ النِّسَاءُ ؟
Who are those women?
- هُنَّ أُمَّهَاتُ الطَّالِبَاتِ .
They are the mothers of the female students.
- آبَاءُ الطُّلَّابِ عِنْدَ الْمَدِيرِ .
The fathers of the students are with the principal.
- أَأَوْلِيَّتُكَ النِّسَاءُ خَالَاتُكَ يَا مَرْيَمُ ؟
Are those women your maternal aunts, O'Maryam?

- لا. هُنَّ عَمَّاتِي .
- No, they are my paternal aunts.
- هَؤُلَاءِ أَطِبَّاءٌ وَأُولَئِكَ مُهَنْدِسُونَ .
- These are doctors and those are engineers.
- هَؤُلَاءِ الرِّجَالُ فَقَرَاءٌ وَأُولَئِكَ أَغْنِيَاءُ .
- These men are poor and those are rich.
- أُولَئِكَ الطُّلَّابُ ضِعَافٌ .
- Those students are weak.
- مَنْ أُولَئِكَ الرِّجَالُ ؟
- Who are those men ?
- هُمُ وَزَرَاءُ .
- They are ministers.

تَمَارِينُ Exercises :

- 1- Change the subject in all the following sentences to plural :
- (١) حَوِّلِ الْمُبْتَدَأَ فِي كُلِّ مِنَ الْجُمْلِ الْآتِيَةِ إِلَى جَمْعٍ :
- Example : مثال : ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ مُدَرِّسٌ . أُولَئِكَ الرِّجَالُ مُدَرِّسُونَ .
That man is a teacher . Those men are teachers.
- 1) Who are those young men? مَنْ أُولَئِكَ الْفَتَيَةُ؟ (١) مَنْ ذَلِكَ الْفَتَى؟ Who is that young man?
- 2) Where from are those teachers? مِنْ أَيْنَ أُولَئِكَ الْمُدَرِّسُونَ؟ (٢) مَنْ أَيْنَ ذَلِكَ الْمُدَرِّسُ؟ Where from is that teacher?
- 3) Those young women are the daughters of the doctor. أُولَئِكَ الْفَتَيَاتُ بَنَاتُ الطَّبِيبِ (٣) تِلْكَ الْفَتَاةُ بِنْتُ الطَّبِيبِ. That young woman is the daughter of the doctor.
- 4) This student is from England and that is from France. هَؤُلَاءِ الطُّلَّابُ مِنْ أُنْكَلْتَرَا وَأُولَئِكَ مِنْ فَرَنْسَا (٤) هَذَا الطَّالِبُ مِنْ أُنْكَلْتَرَا وَذَلِكَ مِنْ فَرَنْسَا. This student is from England and that is from France.
- 5) Are those engineers Muslims? أُولَئِكَ الْمُهَنْدِسُونَ مُسْلِمُونَ؟ (٥) أَذَلِكَ الْمُهَنْدِسُ مُسْلِمٌ؟ Is this engineer a Muslim?
- 6) These women are nurses and those are doctors. هَؤُلَاءِ النِّسَاءُ مُمَرِّضَاتٌ وَأُولَئِكَ طَبِيبَاتٌ (٦) هَذِهِ الْمَرْأَةُ مُمَرِّضَةٌ وَتِلْكَ طَبِيبَةٌ. This woman is a nurse and that is a doctor.
- 7) Who are these tall boys? مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ الْأَوْلَادُ الطُّوَالُ (٧) مَنْ هَذَا الْوَلَدُ الطَّوِيلُ؟ Who is that tall boy?
- 8) Those small young women are the sisters of Hamid. أُولَئِكَ الصِّغَارُ أَخَوَاتُ حَامِدٍ (٨) تِلْكَ الْفَتَاةُ الصَّغِيرَةُ أُخْتُ حَامِدٍ. That small young woman is the sister of Hamid.

9) *Those women are* **تِلْكَ الْمَرْأَةُ أُمُّ الطَّالِبَةِ .** *أُولَئِكَ النِّسَاءُ أُمَّهَاتُ الطَّالِبَاتِ* *That woman is the mother of student (f).*
mothers of the female students.

10) *Those men are big* **ذَلِكَ الرَّجُلُ تَاجِرٌ كَبِيرٌ مِنَ الْمَمْلَكَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ السَّعُودِيَّةِ .** *أُولَئِكَ الرِّجَالُ تُجَّارٌ كِبَارٌ مِنَ الْمَمْلَكَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ السَّعُودِيَّةِ* *That man is a big merchant from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.*

2- *Point to the* **(٢) أَشِرْ إِلَى الْأَسْمَاءِ الْآتِيَةِ بِاسْمِ إِشَارَةٍ لِلْبَعِيدِ (ذَلِكَ، تِلْكَ،**
following nouns with (using) demonstrative pronouns for FAR
(That, That (f), Those (m and f)). **أُولَئِكَ):**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3, <i>Those are</i> أُولَئِكَ تِجَّارٌ. (٢) ذَلِكَ طَالِبٌ. (١) <i>That is a student.</i> | 4, <i>That is a new</i> تِلْكَ طَبِيبَةٌ جَدِيدَةٌ. (٤) أُولَئِكَ مَدْرَسَاتٌ. (٣) <i>Those are female teachers.</i> |
| 6, <i>Those are fathers</i> أُولَئِكَ آبَاءُ الطُّلَّابِ. (٦) أُولَئِكَ أُمَّهَاتُ الطَّالِبَاتِ. (٥) <i>Those are mothers of the students.</i> | 8, <i>That is the</i> تِلْكَ أُمُّ مُحَمَّدٍ. (٨) ذَلِكَ فَلَاحٌ. (٧) <i>That is a farmer.</i> |
| 10, <i>Those are my</i> أُولَئِكَ أَخَوَاتِي. (١٠) ذَلِكَ صَدِيقِي. (٩) <i>That is my friend.</i> | |
| | أُولَئِكَ إِخْوَتِي. (١١) <i>Those are my brothers.</i> |

3- *Give plural of the following words:* **(٣) هَاتِ جَمْعَ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةِ :**

أُمُّ	أَبٌ	إِمْرَأَةٌ	عَمَّةٌ	نِسَاءٌ	نِسَاءٌ
Mothers	Fathers	Women	Paternal aunts		
صَعِيفٌ	وَزِيرٌ	وَزَرَاءُ	أَسْمَاءٌ	أَسْمَاءٌ	أَسْمَاءٌ
Weak	Ministers		Names		

4- *Read and write :* **(٤) اقْرَأْ وَاكْتُبْ :**

أَفْعِلَاءُ	أَصْدِقَاءُ	أَغْنِيَاءُ	أَقْوِيَاءُ	أَطِبَّاءُ
	Friends	Rich	Strong	Doctors
فُعَلَاءُ	فُقَرَاءُ	زُمَلَاءُ	وَزَرَاءُ	عُلَمَاءُ
	Poor	Class-mates	Ministers	Learned men

These patterns don't take tanween.

أَسْمَاءُ الْإِشَارَةِ لِلْبَعِيدِ

Demonstrative Pronouns for Far

الْجَمْعُ

Plural

الْمَفْرَدُ

Singular

Those are students أُولَئِكَ طُلَّابٌ	That is a student ذَلِكَ طَالِبٌ
Those are students (+) أُولَئِكَ طَالِبَاتٌ	That is a student (+) تِلْكَ طَالِبَةٌ

المذكر

Masculine

المؤنث

Feminine

Muhammad and Hamid and Ali went. مُحَمَّدٌ وَحَامِدٌ وَعَلِيٌّ ذَهَبُوا.	Muhammad went. مُحَمَّدٌ ذَهَبَ.
Maryam and Amina and Fatima went. مَرْيَمٌ وَآمِنَةٌ وَفَاطِمَةٌ ذَهَبْنَ.	Maryam went. مَرْيَمٌ ذَهَبَتْ.

The New Words :

الكلمات الجديدة :

أَبٌ (PL) ج: آبَاءُ Fathers : Father	أُمٌّ (PL) ج: أُمَّهَاتُ Mothers : Mother	ضَعِيفٌ (m) Weak (m)
عَالِمٌ (PL) ج: عُلَمَاءُ Learned : Learned men	قَوِيٌّ (PL) ج: أَقْوِيَاءُ Strong	ج (PL) ضَعَافٌ Weak
		ضَعِيفَةٌ (f) Weak (f)

الصفحة الأخيرة من هذا الملف
The last page of this file